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New England Nurseries

PRICE LIST

1938

NURSERY AND OFFICE

Concord Road

BEDFORD, MASS.

Tel. Lexington 1220

*"The trees were God's first temples
before the hand of man
Hewed the architrave
Or stretched the span."*

—W. C. BRYANT

(Where Your Father Purchased)

LOCATION

Our office and nursery are located on the Bedford-Concord Road, Route 62, one mile from Bedford Center and three and one-half miles from Concord. To reach us from Boston, which is 15 miles distant, drive through Arlington, thence through Lexington to Bedford. From Lowell which is 12 miles distant, drive through Billerica to Bedford. Motor Busses from Arlington Heights to Concord, via Bedford, pass the nursery at frequent intervals.

Purchasers should state plainly the mode of conveyance by which stock should be forwarded. Otherwise we exercise our judgment. For delivery by motor truck, a cartage charge will be made in accordance with size of load and distance to be hauled.

All prices given are for the stock at the nursery, and freight or express charges are payable by customer.

In the Nursery we have of course, many plants larger than those listed and many of a smaller size, also in the Evergreens there are plants that are not symmetrical enough to be used as specimens, but which are perfectly good otherwise. Such stock is priced in accordance with its value. A visit to the Nursery is well worth while if you need stock for a particular need.

Write or call on us for sizes and varieties not listed. If we cannot furnish them we can undoubtedly recommend a reliable source.

EVERGREENS

The term "Evergreen" is given to that group of trees, shrubs and plants retaining their leaves throughout the year. They range in size from the massive White Pines, Spruces and Hemlocks which grow to a height of 75 to 100 feet and taller, down to the lowest growing perennials, some of which are not more than 1 inch high when fully grown.

In making an Evergreen planting it is very necessary that suitable varieties be used if the proper effect is to be had. For instance tall growing Pines and Spruces should never be used as a foundation planting as they will soon become too large and have to be removed. And some of the very dwarf perennial Evergreens are best suited in a rock garden, or under large trees in dense shade.

To help those who are not familiar with the various types of Evergreens, we have divided them into three groups. The first is that of tall growing trees, suitable for specimen planting on lawns, as windbreaks and screens, reforestation, and grouping for landscape effect where space permits. The second is made up of the best varieties for use as foundation planting around homes, for grouping in corners of the lawn or in any space where a spot of green is wanted throughout the year and the space is limited. The third is mostly the broadleaved plants such as Rhododendrons, Mt. Laurel, etc., the Heathers and Evergreen Euonymus. Many of these may be included in plantings of the preceding group, and in addition to being Evergreens, some bear beautiful flowers. Most of this group like a shady situation, and some of them require it to be at their best.

Group I

Each

Fir (Abies). Good for lawn specimens, etc.

Concolor. Blue fir. 18 to 24 in.	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50
Fraseri. Silvery balsam fir. 2 to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00
5 to 6 ft.	4.00

Douglas (Pseudotsuga). Western fir.

Soft foliage. 3 ft.	1.50
4 to 6 ft.	3.00

Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis). Native hemlock

3 to 4 ft.	3.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.00

Pine (Pinus). Useful for windbreaks, specimens, etc.	Each
Austrian (Nigra). Long stiff needles 2 to 3 ft.	1.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00
5 to 6 ft.	3.00
Norway or Red (Resinosa). 2 to 3 ft.	1.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50
4 to 5 ft.	2.00
Scotch (Sylvestris). Fast growing. 3 to 4 ft.	1.50
4 to 5 ft.	2.00
6 to 8 ft.	3.00
White (Strobus). Our native pine. 2 to 3 ft.	1.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50
4 to 6 ft.	2.50
Spruce (Picea). The spruces are very popular, both as specimens and for windbreaks, hedges, etc.	
Colorado . (Pungens). Bluish green foliage.	
2 ft.	2.00
3 ft.	2.75
4 ft.	3.25
Colorado blue . Selected for their blue color.	
2 ft.	3.00
3 ft.	4.00
4 ft.	5.00
Norway (Excelsa). The most commonly planted variety.	
2 to 3 ft.	1.25
3 to 4 ft.	2.00
5 to 6 ft.	3.00
White (Canadensis or alba). Bluish green, short needles.	
18 to 24 in.	1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.75
3 to 4 ft.	2.00
5 to 6 ft.	3.00

Group II

Arborvitae (Thuja). This variety in its many forms is more widely planted in New England than any other, and succeeds under almost all conditions. It is commonly known as Cedar.

American (Occidentalis). The common native variety. Generally sheared and much used for hedges and windbreaks.

2 to 3 ft.	1.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50
4 to 5 ft.	1.75
5 to 6 ft.	2.50

Globe (Globosa). A globe shaped dwarf variety. Bright green. Each	
12 to 15 in. ....	.75
15 to 18 in.	1.00
Hovey (Hoveyi). Light green fan shaped branches.	
15 to 18 in. ....	.75
18 to 24 in.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.00
Golden (Lutea). A bright yellow upright arborvitae.	
18 to 24 in.	1.00
Plicata or elegantissima . A thick leaved open pyramidal shaped plant with yellowish white tips. 18 to 24 in.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50
Pyramidal or pyramidalis . A slender pyramidal tree of beautiful green. Indispensable in any foundation planting.	
18 to 24 in.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.25
3 to 4 ft.	1.75
4 to 5 ft.	2.50
Siberian (Wareana). A very dark green thick leaved variety, broadly pyramidal.	
18 to 24 in.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50
Variegated (Vervaeaneana). Bright yellow and green foliage.	
18 to 24 in. ....	.75
2 to 3 ft.	1.00
Woodward's (Woodwardi). A dark green globe.	
18 in.	1.00
2 ft.	2.00
Cypress (Chamaecyparis). A Japanese variety quite largely planted in some localities. Requires shearing.	
Plumosa or plume cypress . Light green feathery foliage. Not particularly hardy.	
2 to 3 ft.	2.00
Plumosa aurea . A golden form of above.	
2 to 3 ft.	2.00
Hemlock (Tsuga). The common Hemlock may be used for planting among dwarf evergreens. Those having two or more stems are best, and may be sheared.	
12 to 18 in. ....	.75
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2½ to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00

Juniper (*Juniperus*). This family consists of many tall growing as well as spreading types. A few of the better are listed.

Golden (*Communis aurea*). A bright yellow form of the common spreading juniper.

Each

15 to 18 in. 1.50

2 to 3 ft. 2.00

Irish (*Hibernica*). A dense, narrow very formal tree growing about 8 feet tall.

18 to 24 in. 1.00

2½ to 3 ft. 1.50

4 ft. 2.00

5 to 8 ft. specimens 3.00 to 5.00

Greek (*Excelsa stricta*). Bright green.

15 to 18 in. 1.50

Needle (*Rigida*). Upright open growth, bright green.

18 to 24 in. 1.00

2 to 3 ft. 1.50

3 to 4 ft. 2.00

4 to 6 ft. 3.00

Pfitzer's (*Pfitzeriana*). One of the best of the spreading types.

Bluish green foliage.

12 to 18 in. 1.00

2 ft. 1.50

2½ to 3 ft. 3.00

Red Cedar (*Virginiana*). Grows wild on hillsides. Makes large tree, but can be kept sheared.

2 to 3 ft. 1.50

3 to 4 ft. 2.00

4 to 5 ft. 3.00

Savin (*Sabina*). Dark green spreading variety.

12 to 15 in. 1.00

18 in. 1.50

24 in. 2.00

Tamarix savin (*Tamarisifolia*). Dark green, a low trailing variety.

18 in. 2.00

Waukegan (*Horizontalis douglasii*). A low trailing juniper, blue in color. Good on banks or as a ground cover.

18 to 24 in. 1.50

Pine (*Pinus*). Low growing or dwarf varieties.

Mountain pine (*Montana*). Makes a good specimen or may be

used in groups. 15 to 18 in. 1.00

18 to 24 in. 1.50

3 to 4 ft. 3.00

Dwarf Mt. pine (Mughus). Very hardy and popular.	Each
15 to 18 in.	1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50
Spruce (Conica Glauca). Dwarf Alberta spruce.	
12 to 15 in.	2.50
Yew (Taxus). The yews are extremely hardy and thrive best in a shady situation.	
Canadian (Canadensis). Common native yew. Low spreading.	
15 to 18 in.	1.50
Japanese (Cuspidata). Very dark green, spreading, often with red berries through Fall and Winter. One of the best dwarf Evergreens.	
15 to 18 in.	1.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00
2 to 3 ft.	3.50
Capitata. The upright form of the Japanese Yew. Broadly pyramidal in shape. Makes a beautiful hedge.	
15 to 18 in.	1.50
2 to 2½ ft.	3.00
2½ to 3 ft.	4.00
Nana. Dwarf Japanese Yew. Very slow in growth. Dark green, compact and bushy. 12 to 15 in.	3.00
Hicksi. (Hick's yew). Columnar in growth, darkest green, perhaps most beautiful of all the yews, where formal effect is desired. 12 to 15 in.	1.50

Group III

Heather (Calluna). White and pink flowering, also golden leaved plants. Low growing and good in rock garden.	.35
Red flowering ....	.50
Garland flower (Daphne cneorum). Rose daphne. Low growing evergreen plant with clusters of pink and very fragrant flowers in Spring and again in Fall. 6 to 8 in.	.50
Euonymus. Evergreen vines in two year old plants.	.50
radicans. Small leaved variety, not particularly hardy.	
colorata. Fastest growing variety useful for ground cover. Leaves turn red in Fall.	
vegetus. Large leaved variety. Clings to stone or wood.	
Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia). Well known native shrub with clusters of white or pink flowers.	
15 to 18 in.	1.25
18 to 24 in.	1.50

Leucothoe catesbaei. A small evergreen with long glossy leaves on slender drooping branches. 12 to 18 in.	1.00
2 ft.	1.50
Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese spurge). A fast spreading ground cover growing about 1 foot high. Per 100	15.00
Pieris floribunda. Lily of Valley shrub. Olive green leaves with creamy white flowers in early Spring.	
15 to 18 in.	1.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00
Rhododendron Catawbiense. The most widely planted variety, with large red to reddish purple flowers. Very hardy.	
18 to 24 in.	2.00
2 to 3 ft.	3.00
Maximum or Great Bay. Largest growing variety with white or pink flowers. Long green leaves. 2 to 3 ft.	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.00
Yucca filamentosa (Spanish bayonet). A tropical looking plant about 1 foot tall, sending up a flower stalk 6 to 8 ft. Creamy white flowers.	.25

ROSES

Only the very hardiest and distinct varieties are listed. We can supply almost any variety. Send us your list for prices on unlisted sorts.

HYBRID PERPETUAL

These are strong growing plants, flowering in June and generally again in the Fall. They are the hardiest of the roses. Each

.60

Mrs. John Laing, large double pink.

F. K. Druschky, large pure white.

Paul Neyron, deep rose.

Ulrich Brunner, cherry red, tall.

General Jacqueminot scarlet crimson.

Geo. Ahrends, large pink.

M. P. Wilder, red.

Magna Charta, clear pink.

HYBRID TEA

These are the everblooming roses, but require protection during the Winter. Only a few of the many varieties, selected for hardiness in New England. Each

.60

Betty Uprichard, salmon pink stained copper.

Caroline Testout, rose pink.

Etoile de Holland, dark red, very fragrant.

Etoile de France dark red.
Golden Ophelia, golden yellow, good for cutting.
Golden Pernet, bright gold.
Gruss An Teplitz, dark red, free flowering.
Killarney pink, clear pink.
K. A. Victoria, pure white, double.
J. J. L. Mock, large pink.
La France, clear pink.
Luxemburg, clear yellow.
Mme. Butterfly, pink and yellow.
Mrs. Aaron Ward, golden buff.
Margaret McGredy, red shading to gold, free flowering.
Ophelia, creamy white tinted yellow.
Padre, copper scarlet.
Pres. Hoover, pink shading to scarlet and yellow.
Radiance pink, large pink flowers.
Radiance red, large red.
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, clear yellow.
Talisman, copper red on yellow.
Willowmere, pink tinted yellow.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

Each 50c

American Pillar, large single flowers, red white center.
Climbing American Beauty, crimson.
Aviator Bleriot, yellow shading to pink.
Christine Wright, bright pink.
Crimson Rambler, clusters of small crimson flowers.
Dorothy Perkins, clusters of pink flowers.
Dorothy Perkins, white, similar to above.
Dr. W. Van Fleet, flesh pink, double.
Mary Wallace, pink, similar to Dr. Van Fleet.
Silver Moon, white, yellow center.
Excelsa, an improved Crimson Rambler.
Paul's Scarlet Climber.

BABY RAMBLER OR POLYANTHA ROSES

Each 50c

Bloom until frost and excellent for borders.

Golden Salmon salmon yellow.
Ellen Poulsen, bright pink.
Miss Edith Cavell, dark red.

DECIDUOUS TREES

This group has also been divided, those trees used for shade being listed first, while those that are planted more for their flowers or shape are mentioned separately.

Maples. (Acer). The maples are the most popular shade trees, and are so well known that detailed description is unnecessary.

Norway (Platanoides). A large growing tree giving dense shade, quite largely planted in cities. 8 to 10 ft. 2.00
10 to 12 ft. 3.00
2½ caliper 5.00

Norway red leaved (Schwedleri). Leaves open red in Spring, changing to deep reddish green during season. 7 to 8 ft. 2.50

Sugar (Saccharum). A beautiful shade tree with brilliant colored leaves in Autumn. 6 to 8 ft. 1.50
8 to 10 ft. 2.25
10 to 12 ft. 3.00

Weir's cut leaf. A fast growing maple with deeply cut leaves. 8 to 10 ft. 1.25

White maple (Rubrum). Our native swamp maple, at home both in wet or dry soils. 8 to 10 ft. 1.00
10 to 12 ft. 2.00

Birch (Betula). Birches are planted more for their white bark than for shade.

Cut leaf weeping (Alba pendula gracilis). Finely cut leaves with drooping branches. A specimen tree. 6 to 8 ft. 2.25

White European (Alba). A large growing birch with white bark. 8 to 10 ft. 2.00

Elm (Ulmus). American. Our native Elm. 8 to 10 ft. 1.50
Chinese (Pumila). Grows much faster than native Elm if in a favorable position. 8 to 10 ft. 2.00

Larch (Larix). European Larch or Tamarack. A cone bearing tree with light green needles which drop in the Fall. 6 to 7 ft. 2.00

Linden (Tilia). Also called Basswood. Large leaves. 8 to 10 ft. 2.00

Cordata. Small leaved European, much used in planting on Parkways and City streets. 6 to 8 ft. 2.25
8 to 10 ft. 3.00

Mountain Ash (Sorbus aucuparia). A good compact tree bearing large bunches of orange red berries in Fall. 8 to 10 ft. 1.00

Poplar (Populus). Fast growing trees used for quick effect.
Carolina (Eugenei). Spreading branches. 8 to 10 ft. 1.00

Lombardy (<i>Italica</i>). A narrow spire-like tree of very rapid growth, often used for screens and along drives.	Each	1.50
6 to 8 ft. ....	.75	
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	
10 to 12 ft.	1.50	
Willow (<i>Salix</i>). Wisconsin weeping. A graceful tree.		
6 to 8 ft.	1.00	
Niobe . A golden barked weeping willow.		
6 to 8 ft.	1.50	

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

These are used mostly as specimens on lawns for their flowers or foliage, and do not grow into very large trees. Many remain quite dwarf.

Catalpa bungei or umbrella catalpa . Used in formal plantings.		
6 to 8 ft. stems.	1.50	
White fringe (<i>chionanthus virginica</i>). Really a large shrub with thread-like flowers, very fragrant.	2 to 3 ft. ....	.75
Dogwood (<i>Cornus</i>). White flowered. A native tree with white flowers opening before it leaves in Spring.	3 to 4 ft.	1.50
Red flowered . Similar to the white but with pink or red flowers.		
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	
Crab (<i>Malus</i>). The flowering crabs are very ornamental, some bearing fruits which are showy during the Autumn.		
Betchel's or ionesis fl. pl. Large double pink flowers.		
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	
Atrosanguinea . Single carmine pink flowers.		
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	
Parkman's crab or Parkmanni . Double, rosy red, drooping flowers, very ornamental.	3 to 4 ft.	1.50
Scheideckeri . Double pink flowers followed by yellow fruit in Fall.	3 to 4 ft.	1.50
Lilac (<i>Syringa</i>). Japonica. The Japanese lilac is a small tree with large trusses of creamy white flowers in June.	4 to 5 ft. ....	.75
Mulberry (<i>Morus</i>). Russian mulberry, planted mostly to attract birds.	5 to 6 ft.	1.50
Weeping mulberry . Straight stems 4 to 5 ft. tall with branches drooping to ground.		
4 to 5 ft.	1.50	
Thorn (<i>Crataegus</i>). Paul's scarlet. A double red flowered tree.		
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	
Plum (<i>Prunus Pissardi</i>). A red leaved plum with small pink flowers.		
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The flowering shrubs are particularly valuable for planting in groups, as a border planting along the property line, as well as around the house.

Each 50c, \$4.00 per 10, except where noted.

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum or five leaved aralia. A foliage shrub suitable for hedge or in shady spots. 2 to 3 ft. plants.

Azalea calendulacea (Flame azalea). Beautiful yellow and orange flowers. 18 to 24 in. 2.50

“ **Kaempferi or Torch Azalea.** A Chinese shrub, flowering in great profusion. Salmon pink to orange red. 18 to 24 in. 2.50

“ **nudiflora.** A native pink azalea, often called June pink in the New England states and Honeysuckle in the Southern. 18 to 24 in. 2.50

Barberry (Berberis). See hedge plants.

Red leaved Japanese. 18 to 24 in.

Butterfly bush (Buddleya). Also called summer lilac. Blue lilac-like flowers throughout the summer.

Calycanthus floridus. Also known as sweet shrub. Odd chocolate colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft.

Caragana arborescens (Siberian pea shrub). Strong grower with yellow pea-like flowers. 2 to 3 ft.

Clethra alnifolia. White alder. Fragrant white flowers in late summer. 2 to 3 ft.

Dogwood (Cornus). Red barked (alba siberica) planted mostly for winter effect. 2 to 3 ft.

“ **Mas.** Often called Cornelian cherry. Glossy leaves and cherry like fruit in Autumn. 2 to 3 ft. 1.00

“ **paniculata.** A native shrub bearing abundant berries. 2 to 3 ft.

“ **Aurea.** A golden barked shrub. 2 to 3 ft.

Cydonia japonica (Japanese quince). An old favorite, early flowering red. 2 to 3 ft.

Deutzia crenata. Pride of Rochester, pink fading to white. 2 to 3 ft.

“ **gracilis.** Low growing slender branches covered with white flowers. 18 to 24 in.

“ **Lemoine.** A taller growing white variety. 18 to 24 in.

Euonymus alatus (Winged burnish bush). Peculiar bark, brilliant autumn foliage. 2 to 3 ft.

“ **compacta.** A dwarf form of above. A beautiful hedge plant. 18 to 24 in.

“ **Europaeus.** A large shrub with brightly colored fruits. 2 to 3 ft.

Exochorda grandiflora. (Pearl bush). A shrub of upright growth, with pure white flowers in May or early June.

Forsythia fortunei (Golden bell). Bright yellow flowers before leaves. Well known. 2 to 3 ft.

“ **suspensa**. A weeping form of the above. 2 to 3 ft.

Hibiscus syriacus (Rose of Sharon). Blooms in Fall. Not particularly hardy until well established. Pink, white and red. 2 to 3 ft.

Hydrangea Paniculata grandiflora. A well known Fall flowering shrub. 2 to 3 ft.

“ **Arborescens sterilis**. Summer flowering hydrangea, snow white. 2 to 3 ft.

Hypericum densiflorum. St. John's wort. Small yellow flowers in mid-summer. 2 to 3 ft.

Kolkwitzia amabilis (Beauty bush). Beautiful pink flowers on slender branches. 18 to 24 in.50
2 to 3 ft.75

Lonicera tartarica (Bush honeysuckle). Pink flowers in Spring. 2 to 3 ft.

Lilac (Syringa). Common purple. 2 to 3 ft.
Common white, 3 to 4 ft.60

Villosa. A late flowering lilac with light pinkish flowers. 2 to 3 ft.

French or hybrid. Double and semi-double flowers.
2 to 3 ft.75

Belle de Nancy, Double pink.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single red.

Congo. Single reddish purple.

Mme. Lemoine. Double white.

Ville de Troyes. Double dark purple.

Prunus marittima (Beach plum). A native plant growing near the sea. 2 to 3 ft.

“ **glandulosa** (Flowering almond). Double pink flowers completely covering branches before the leaves open. 2 to 3 ft.... .75

“ **glandulosa alba**. White variety of above. 2 to 3 ft.75

“ **triloba**. A large growing shrub with larger flowers than the almond.

Rhodoty whole kerrioides (White kerria). Bright green leaves, white flowers in spring. 2 to 3 ft.

Rhus cotinus (Smoke bush). A large growing shrub or small tree. 3 to 4 ft. 1.50

Rose, rugosa or ramona. Dark green wrinkled leaves, single pink flowers, very thorny and often used as hedge. 18 to 24 in.

- “ **rugosa alba.** A white flowering variety.
- “ **C. F. Meyer.** A double pink rugosa.
- “ **hugonis.** Completely covered with small bright yellow flowers.
- “ **setigera or prairie rose.** Long rambling branches, single pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft.
- “ **spinosissima or Scotch rose.** Very thorny, small white flowers. 18 to 24 in.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. A dwarf shrub with flat heads of pink flowers. 18 to 24 in.

- “ **fobelii.** Similar to the above but larger and coarser in growth. 18 to 24 in.
- “ **opulifolia** (Ninebark). Large coarse growing shrub, white flowers. 2 to 3 ft.
- “ **opulifolia aurea.** A golden leaved variety of above.
- “ **thunbergi.** Fine narrow leaves, small white flowers. 2 to 3 ft.
- “ **Trichocarpa.** A spiraea from Korea, coarser than Van Houttei, with larger flowers and later flowering. White, 2 to 3 ft.
- “ **van Houttei.** The common spiraea flowering in June, white. 3 to 4 ft.

Stephanandra flexuosa. Mostly used for foliage, and graceful habit. 2 to 3 ft.

Symporicarpus chanaulity. Red fruit in autumn. 2 to 3 ft.

- “ **racemosus or snowberry.** White berries in autumn. 2 to 3 ft.
- Syringa** (Philadelphus) **Coronarius.** The common sweet syringa or mock orange. 2 to 3 ft.
- “ **aurea.** A golden leaved variety, slow in growth and very showy. 18 to 24 in.
- “ **virginalis.** A double flowered syringa, often flowering in Fall. 2 to 3 ft.

Vaccinium corymbosum. Common high bush blueberry.

3 to 4 ft. 1.00

Viburnum carlesi. Mayflower viburnum. Pink, fragrant flowers in May. 3 to 4 ft. 1.50

- “ **cassinoides.** A native shrub with bright foliage.
- “ **opulus or high bush cranberry.** Clusters of red fruit through Fall and Winter. 2 to 3 ft.
- “ **opulus sterilis.** The old fashioned snowball. 2 to 3 ft.
- “ **tomentosum.** Dark green wrinkled leaves, flat white clusters of flowers. 2 to 3 ft.

Weigelia rosea. The common pink weigelia. 3 to 4 ft.75

- “ **candida.** A white flowering type. 3 to 4 ft.75
- “ **Eva Rathke.** Deep red flowers. 3 to 4 ft.75
- “ **variegata.** Green and white leaves. 2 to 3 ft.

VINES AND CLIMBING SHRUBS

50c each except where noted

Akebia quinata .....	.75
Ampelopsis Englemanni. An improved woodbine.	
" veitchi. (Boston Ivy).	
" quinquefolia. Common native woodbine.	
" heterophylla. Porcelain ampelopsis. White berries in Fall.	
Aristolochia siphon (Dutchman's pipe).	1.50
Celastrus (Bittersweet). A shrubby vine with brilliant fruits in Autumn.	
Clematis paniculata. White star-shaped flowers in Autumn. Very fragrant.	
Large flowered Clematis. Purple, blue and white. Very showy. Do best in well drained sunny situation. 2 yrs.	1.00
Lonicera halleana (Hall's or Japanese honeysuckle). Yellow and white, fragrant.	
Wistaria. A shrubby vine with clusters of purple or white flowers hanging like bunches of grapes. White or purple. ....	.75

HEDGE PLANTS

The following named shrubs are those most commonly used for hedge purposes. Many other varieties make excellent hedges, some being particularly adapted for certain locations. Let us solve your hedge problems.

Berberis thunbergi (Japanese Barberry).	Each	per 10	per 100
12 to 15 in.	\$.20	\$1.50	\$8.00
15 to 18 in. ....	.25	2.00	10.00
18 to 24 in. Heavy ....	.30	2.50	22.00
18 to 24 in. Medium			18.00
Ligustrum ibolium (Ibolium Privet).			
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.50	10.00
" ibota (Japanese Privet).			
2½ to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00	18.00
3 to 4 ft.			20.00
" ovalifolium (California Privet).			
18 to 24 in. ....	.15	1.00	6.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.50	8.00
" amurense (Amur River Privet).			
18 to 24 in. ....	.20	1.00	8.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00	10.00
Thuja occidentalis (American arbor vitae).			
The variety most used for an ever-green hedge. 2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00	75.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	12.00	100.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.75	16.00	150.00

HARDY FLOWERS FOR THE GARDEN

Only a few of the many beautiful flowering perennial plants are listed. All are two years old and will flower the first season, increasing in size each year. **25c each, \$2.00 per ten, except where noted.**

Achillea ptarmatica, white.

Althaea (See Hollyhock).

Alyssum saxatile, yellow.

Anchusa var. Dropmore.

Anthemis tinctoria, yellow.

Aquelegia (Columbine). All colors.

Asclepias tuberosa.

Aster Novae angliae. (New England aster).

“ “ “ Roseus.

“ **mauve cushion**, dwarf.

“ **Marjorie**, dwarf.

Boltonia asteroides, white.

“ **latisquama**.

Campanula carpatica, blue.

Chrysanthemums. Hardy varieties. 25c each. Clumps 50c each.

Korean. White.

Apollo. Hyb. Korean. Orange to bronze.

Daphne. “ “ Pink.

Diana. “ “ Salmon pink, semi dbl.

Mars. “ “ Red.

Astrid. (New). White to pink.

Pink Cushion. Double pink, very compact and dwarf.

Coreopsis grandiflora. Tickseed, yellow.

Delphineum Gold Medal. Hybrids.

“ **bella donna**.

“ **chinensis**. Blue Bird, dwarf.

Dianthus barbatus. Sweet William mixed colors.

“ **semperflorens**. Hardy pinks, mixed colors.

Decentra spectabilis. The old fashioned Bleeding Hearts. 40c each.

“ **exemia**. Dwarf bleeding heart. Flowers continuously. Clumps 35c.

Digitalis purpurea. (Foxglove).

Echinacea purpurea. (Coneflower). Large purplish pink flowers.

Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket flower). Red and gold, flowers all season.

Gypsophila paniculata (Baby's Breath).

“ **Bristol Fairy**. Large flowered double. 50c each.

Heuchera sanguinea (Coral Bells or Alum root). Red to pink.

Hibiscus mallow marvels. Large flowered hibiscus.

Hollyhocks. Double red, white, pink and yellow.

Hosta coerulea (Plantain Lily). Lilac flowers.

Iberis sempervirens (White candytuft).

Iris germanica. German iris in variety.

“ **kaempferi.** Japanese iris, flowers in June.

“ **pumila.** An early dwarf iris.

“ **siberica.** Siberian iris, blue.

Lilium auratum. Japanese gold banded lily. 35c each.

“ **candidum.** Madonna lily. Pure white, very fragrant. 35c each.

“ **elegans.** Orange red, early flowering. 35c each.

“ **regale.** The regal lily. Yellowish white, stained red.

“ **speciosum alumum.** The white Japanese lily.

“ **speciosum rubrum.** White spotted with red.

“ **tenuifolium.** A miniature lily for the rock garden.

“ **tigrinum.** The old fashioned tiger lily.

Linum perenne (Flax). Blue flowers.

Lupins. Blue, white and pink.

Lychnis viscaria splendens fl. pl. Double flowered ragged robin.

Oenothera youngi (Primrose). Bright yellow flowers.

“ **missouriensis.** Dwarf plant with large yellow flowers.

Pachysandra terminalis. A ground cover for shady spots. \$15.00 per 100

Papaver nudicaule. Iceland poppies in mixed colors.

“ **orientalis** (Oriental poppy).

Paeonies. In red, white and pink, 40c each. Ask for prices on named varieties.

Phlox. Tall growing, late flowering.

Annie Cook, light pink.

Baron von Deedem, red.

B. Compte, darkest red.

Coquelicot, bright salmon red.

Elizabeth Campbell, salmon pink, large trusses.

Independence, tall pure white.

“ **Dwarf varieties**, Spring flowering.

“ **amoena**, one foot dark pink.

divaricata, 18 inches, blue.

stolonifera trailing, stems 6 to 8 inches, violet purple flowers.

subulata, the old fashioned moss pink.

subulata alba, the white form of above.

Miss Lingard. A white, tinged with pink, early flowering tall phlox.

Platycodon grandiflora (Balloon flower).

Polemonium caeruleum (Jacob's ladder). Blue.

Pyretherum roseum (Painted daisy). All colors.

Sedums for rock gardens in many varieties.

Trollius hybrids. Double buttercups or globe flower.
Valariana officinalis. Garden heliotrope.
Veronica sub. long. Tall growing Speedwell, dark blue.
" **amethystina**, creeping veronica.
Vinca minor (Common myrtle).
Viola cornuta (Violet).
" **Jersey Gem.** Large flowered violet.
Yucca filamentosa (Spanish bayonet or Adam's needle).

FRUIT TREES

\$1.00 each. \$9.00 per 10 except where noted.
2 years, 5 to 7 feet high.

STANDARD APPLES

Astrachan	Gravenstein	Baldwin	Delicious
McIntosh	Northern Spy		Hyslop Crab

STANDARD PEARS

Bartlett	Clapp's Favorite	Seckel
Beurre Bosc		Sheldon

CHERRIES

Black Tartarian and Yellow Spanish (Sweet)
Montmorency (Sour)

PLUMS

Abundance	Burbank	October Purple
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PEACHES

50c each. \$4.00 per 10

Belle of Georgia	Carman	Champion
Crawford Early	Crawford Late	Elberta

QUINCES

Champion — 2 years

HARDY GRAPES

35c each. \$3.00 per 10

Concord	Moore's Early	Worden
Delaware		Niagara

SMALL FRUITS

Erie Blackberries	\$1.00 per 10 — \$6.00 per 100
Latham Raspberries .....	.75 per 10 — 6.00 per 100
Asparagus (Washington) 2 yrs.	2.00 per 100— 16.00 per 1000
Rhubarb	25c each—\$2.00 per 10

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Terms are Cash, excepting by special agreement.

A Discount of 5% is allowed for cash with order.

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to quality, description or productiveness of any nursery stock that we sell. The only guarantee we make is that our stock is alive at time of shipment and true to name. No complaints will be considered that are not made within ten days after receipt of order. Any stock ordered from this list, found untrue to name, will be cheerfully replaced at the first favorable opportunity for planting, after it has been found not as ordered.

Time for Planting. All hardy trees and plants of any description can be safely transplanted in the Spring as soon as frost leaves the ground, and usually as late as about June 1st. Also during the period beginning September 15th and continuing until the ground becomes frozen. Ever-green trees and shrubs can further be safely handled during August.

We respectfully invite correspondence pertaining to problems of interest to planters.



We are Agents for **BUELL**

Peat-Poultry Manure

PRICE

50 lb. bag - - - - - \$1.50

100 lb. bag - - - - - 3.00

Moisture-retaining
humus-forming
Peat Moss blended
with the finest
natural fertilizer,
poultry manure



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